

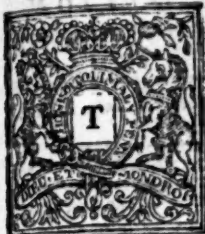
# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 232

THURSDAY, MARCH 25. 1736.

NO. 232.

A Reply to the last Craftsman, concerning the Credibility of the Facts asserted in the Observations on the present PLAN OF PEACE, &c.



THE happy Event of an universal Pacification Abroad, promised the People of England a reasonable Share of Tranquillity at Home: A Blessing which, at present, they enjoy in the highest Degree, not only in their publick Assemblies, but in all the Countries of Britain. It would be un-

natural that the Subject of Peace should be the Occasion of Discord; and it is our Satisfaction, that this Spirit of Dissention hath made its last Stage where it first set out on its Journey, in the Productions of an angry PARTY WRITER.

FOR my Part, I have seen Mr. NICODEMUS D'ANVERS so often exclaim in the Want of a proper Defence against his Adversary, for changing a Debate upon publick Affairs, into a Controversy between two Writers, that I thought it a very exceptionable Conduct, when he called upon me to join with him in this Altercation, after the Debate on the present Plan of Peace had been carried on many Weeks without any Mixture of personal Reflections. But the worthy Gentleman intreated it in so earnest a Manner, and promised so largely to bring out many Things with Advantage, which he knew not otherwise how to produce, that I thought I should be accused of ill Nature, even to Envy, if I had refused him so fair an Occasion for the Display of his admirable Wit and Abilities.

It hath equally been a Misfortune to the Publick in general, and to me in particular, that the Gentleman hath not kept his Word or his Temper; but instead of bringing out so many Things to Advantage, as he promised, hath been extremely choleric, and not at all ingenuous; which to me (who have had such Experience of his Candour, and who still have so high an Opinion of his Parts) hath been an unspeakable Disappointment.

For I could not conceive, that all his boasted Intentions of diverting the Town and himself, if I would give him in the Capacity of a Butt, could ever end in so stale a Scurrility, as calling old Woman, or so silly a Piece of ill Manners, as little stuffing Wretch. If I were disposed to be revenged, I would call him a detest Writer, and a modest Man; for that would hurt him most (by the same Rule as his Abuse can hurt me least) because nobody would believe it.

He had alledged, as a Proof of a Great Minister's Ignorance of the Negotiations of Europe, 'That a CERTAIN Ambassador had been recalled, on Complaint against him, for having betrayed the Secret of the late Accommodation, before that Great Person knew it.' And further, he repeatedly affirmed it to be well known, 'That the Honourable Gentleman himself had confessed he did not then know of this Accommodation.'

This was an open Attempt to fix a scandalous Imputation upon a Person of high Trust and of great Distinction. This Attempt was carried on in several Papers, suggesting that foreign Powers slighted even the Mediation, from their mean Opinion of his Merits. And after this Scandal hath been repeated Week after Week, the whole Evidence to keep in Countenance the two Facts, on which so much Injury hath been grounded, is a pretended REPORT in Town to justify the first, and a confident Assertion, that the last is WELL KNOWN.

We have had such Experience of monstrous Abuse upon Characters, even the Greatest, that we cannot account any thing of this Sort either new or surprising. But I dare affirm, that no Method of aspersing a Great Minister, was ever more avowedly undertaken, in contempt of common Decency, than this before us: A REPORT in Town, to prove that Honourable Person ignorant in the most important Affairs of Europe; a Report in Town, which GREW out of the Libel (for such I may reasonably call it) wherein it was made use of; a Report which was first invented, then affirmed, and lastly,

reasoned upon, and inferred from by the Libeller, who makes use of it; a Report, which were it current, (as it never hath been) could not carry with it common Probability; a Report, which, were it true, (as it is absolutely false) could not support any one Inference which hath been maliciously drawn from it; and therefore a REPORT which ought to be treated as an Invention, a mere Invention, falsely contrived and dishonestly repeated, to charge a Counsellor of this Kingdom with Ignorance in those Affairs which are trusted to his Inspection.

THE worthy Gentleman, not knowing any Excuse for this unfair Procedure, SUPPOSES, for the Sake of Argumentation, (the Fact to be as, he says, I assert) that no Ambassador hath been actually recalled upon THAT Account. But before he makes his Suppositions upon my Assertions, he ought to cite them truly. For I asserted and maintained, that no Revocation at all had happened; and till he shews that an Ambassador hath been recalled, we cannot so much as debate upon what Account a Revocation might be grounded.

WELL then, hear his Supposition, That none hath been recalled: And what then? Why then he asks, 'Will Mr. Walsingham pretend that no Steps were taken to such a Purpose, by Complaints from hence, or that no Ambassador hath been induced, by the Usage which he received on that Account, to desire to be recalled himself? And if he should happen not to be recalled at last, how will that invalidate the Point affirmed by the Observer, that there was a Report in Town?' To all these Questions, I answer,

1. THAT they are stuffing, prevaricating Questions, by which any Falshood may be protected from its due Infamy. For it is impossible that I, or any private Man, should know the Motives of any Revocation, the Uneasiness of any Ambassador, or his Importunities to be recalled: And, therefore, it is trifling with Truth and Sense, to palliate a Falshood, which cannot be justified by multiplying Questions which cannot be answered. For, because I cannot say what Steps of this Nature have not been secretly taken, doth it therefore follow, that any such Steps have been taken? In short, it is ignominiously departing from the Point in Debate, which, if it cannot be proved, ought to be given up.

2. I may demand of him, will he pretend to affirm what he calls upon me to deny? For, if no Man affirms it, no Man hath Occasion to deny it.

3. He asks, if an Ambassador should not happen to be recalled, will that invalidate, &c? But I want to be informed, whether if any Ambassador should actually be recalled, would it PROVE the Matter insisted on? And, how long Time is to be required for this? — If a Revocation happens this Year, or next Year, or the next after that, — will the Gentleman hold himself at Liberty to say, that such an Ambassador is recalled for the Reason assigned by his pretended Report?

THE Case is, that having incautiously suggested this to have been really done, he persists in the Scandal, but varies the State of the Fact. FIRST, there was a Report in Town of such a Revocation, for such a Reason. Next, it turns out, that there hath not been a Revocation, but private Complaints, and private Uneasinesses, and private Desires to be recalled. And lastly, if no Revocation should happen at all, I am, in all Events sure, says the Craftsman, that I cannot be detected in a Falshood; for who can prove that there was not a Report in Town?

THIS is the Method of proving ministerial Ignorance! This is the rare Reasoning to prove the ministerial Writers old Women! But all Mankind must be in their Dotage before any Thing so gross, so stuffing, so immoral, can be endured; for the most abandoned Faction will always have the same ready Resort to the Forgery of a Report in Town; the most shameless Writer of Falshoods will never want as safe a Subterfuge as this Pretence of a Report in Town. And tho' no Man ever heard of the Fact before the Report is thus reported; or, tho' the Matter of Fact itself never actually happens; yet, says the Craftsman, will that invalidate the material Part of the Thing asserted, namely, THAT THERE WAS A REPORT IN TOWN?

HE says, he should be a Child, an old Woman, and other odd Things, if he should point out who the Ambassador is. I believe so truly, for several Reasons, but for one stronger than all the rest; for, if he points out who the Person is, then we shall have it in our Power

to prove who the Person is not: Whereas now the gentle Reader is left to his own Conjectures, and may indulge them freely upon all the foreign Ministers round, whilst it is not in the Power of mortal Man to say which of them is more likely to be the Person than any other of his Brethren: And the candid Craftsman hath an Advantage over and above all; for, were we to prove the Negative in the exactest Manner, of any particular Person, he might still say, that he did not mean such Person; nay, were we to bring Certificates from every Plenipo in Christendom, he might as honestly object to their Credibility, and raise Suspensions of their being procured by undue Influence.

THE Reader will have Candour enough to own, what the meanest Understanding cannot want Discernment to see, that this Pretence of a Report was the wretched Effort of a trifling Writer, to traduce and injure a very high Character; which Pretence, the more it is persisted in, becomes more ridiculous; and which Injury, the more it is aimed at, becomes more criminal.

THE concluding Sentence makes this Guilt and Folly still more inexcusable. He says, that there is no Occasion for 'pointing out the Person, because, says he, it is very well known here (if I may venture to use the Expression once more) who is the Person meant.'

THIS reiterated Assertion, that the Thing is well known HERE, may, for aught I can say, pass roundly upon People in the Country, and convince those who even doubt of a Thing, after having seen it in Print. But, for myself, I solemnly declare, that ever since the Assertion hath been obtruded on the Publick, I have made the most diligent Enquiry, and have never yet been so happy as to meet with the Man that could guess at the Person who is meant: I must therefore beg Leave to insist upon it, that the Gentleman, whoever he is, or wherever he is, notwithstanding his round Assertions, knows nothing of any such Matter, otherwise he would not contain himself within the Tranches of his secret Intelligence.

THE subsequent Part of his Allegation, namely, 'That the Honourable Gentleman himself confessed to his own Ignorance of the late Accommodation in Europe,' will come within the same Predicament of a Report in Town. It is indeed heightened by the Profligacy of forging Confessions on the Part of a Minister, to reproach his own Administration (for this is the Use which it is made to serve) and when a random Report is too vague an Authority for the Support of any such Imputation, here comes the Testimony of the Gentleman himself against himself, spoken by himself, when nobody else was present.

THE Craftsman wisely asks, How are we supposed to know any thing but by Information or general Report, back'd by such Circumstances as induce our Belief of it, and constitute what we call Knowledge?

To which I answer, 1. THERE is no Appearance, but his own Assertion, that he ever had any such Information, or heard such a general Report.

2. HE would act very discreetly (if he means honestly) by letting us know what Circumstances back'd the Report, and induced his Belief, or constituted what he calls Knowledge; because there is one Circumstance which would induce us not to believe such a Report, namely, it is highly improbable that any Minister would confess such Ignorance; I might say, it is, in general, highly improbable, that a sworn Counsellor of the Crown would allow himself to reveal the Secrets of the Crown: I could likewise add, that a Person who should, at any Time, take this Liberty, ought never to be received again into that Trust.

BUT the fertile Brain of this great Author still supplies him with wise Questions. 'What other Evidence, says he, had we, that there was any Accommodation between the Emperor and France, before his Majesty was pleased to declare it from the Throne?' To which I answer,

THAT every Mail brought us Information of it from every Court in Europe. I would know, if he can say as much to induce our Belief of what he would impose on the Publick, to discredit the Administration.

THERE is however another Reason for justifying those who believe, or who propagate any Report of such a Nature as an Accommodation between the Emperor and



and the Powers allied against him in War; it was a Report which every good Man wished to be true, which none but very ill Men grieved to find true, and which could not defame or vilify any Man. If the Craftsman's Facts, pretended to be taken from Information or general Report, were of this innocent Nature, I should make no Objection to them or him; but every Man living sees the defamatory End which they are calculated to serve, and seeing no Foundation for them but the confident Assertion of the Writer who vends them, all Men have Reason to believe, that they are not less false and groundless, than scandalous and abusive.

In the Close of these Animadversions (which I have extended thus far, because I meant, once for all, to give my Thoughts on this Matter) I might reprove him in his own well-bred Dialect, as a little, shuffling Wretch, an old Woman, and a dry Nurse. But one cannot have the Heart to be angry with a Writer, whose extreme Malice is able to work so little Mischief. I will however beg Pardon for having called his Historian RAPIN the dullest of dull Writers; I am sorry for having misapplied the Expression, and own, that instead of Rapin, I ought to have said it of his dull Commentator the Craftsman.

FRA. WALSINGHAM.

**WHEREAS** a Bill of Indictment for Felony was found by the Grand Jury at the last Assizes held for the County of Somerset, against Edward Halliday, a Bankrupt, late of Frome in the said County, and the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick thereupon issued forth his Warrants for apprehending and bringing him to Justice: Whoever therefore shall apprehend and secure the aforesaid Edward Halliday, so that he may be delivered into safe Custody, shall forthwith receive Forty Pounds as a Reward of Giles Hill, of Hemington in the said County, or of Abraham Clavey of Frome, who have at the Request of a considerable Number of the said Bankrupt's Creditors published this, and have under their Hands and Seals a Subscription for this Purpose. As witness our Hands this 4th Day of March 1735.

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